

Israeli soldier kills Palestinian

GAZA CITY, occupied Gaza Strip (AFP) — An Israeli soldier shot and killed a Palestinian at point blank range in the Nuseirat refugee camp Friday, Palestinian sources said. The soldier was trying to force Nahed Aich Rajab, 19, to climb into a jeep after hitting him, witnesses said. He shot the Palestinian in the stomach at point blank range, the sources said. Rajab was taken to hospital in Tel Aviv, where he died, according to the Palestinian sources. If confirmed, he would be the 1,12th Palestinian killed by Israeli security forces or settlers since the start of the uprising in December 1987. In another incident, another resident of Nuseirat, Walid Tabazi, 26, was beaten to death by members of a Palestinian vigilante group who accused him of "indecent" sexual behaviour, according to Palestinian sources. The attack was claimed by the armed wing of the Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine.

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Arafat struggles with crises, dissent in top PLO meeting

Combined agency dispatches

TUNIS — Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) for more than 20 turbulent years, tried Friday to beat back a challenge to his leadership and convince the movement that a peace pact with Israel is now within sight.

The turmoil within the PLO comes only days before the resumption of the Middle East peace talks in Washington and is linked to Mr. Arafat's support for a plan that would introduce Palestinian self-rule.

Mr. Arafat — and Israeli leaders — appear to favour a proposal to grant Palestinians autonomy in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho as a first step towards an overall Middle East peace settlement (see separate stories).

But PLO dissidents feel the group is making too many concessions to Israel, and they are also upset with Mr. Arafat's autocratic style and the deepening financial troubles within the movement.

Mr. Arafat, 64, and his circle are facing unprecedented criticism and there have been calls for Mr. Arafat to resign.

PLO officials said Mr. Arafat argued with his critics during a lengthy session of the PLO's ruling Executive Committee Thursday night, but failed to steer the body completely behind him.

PLO information chief Yasser Abd Rabbo said Friday's meeting was to discuss the recent resignations of two leading members of the decision-making body, which are symptoms of the deep financial and political crisis gripping the organisation.

And he welcomed a declaration by Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres that his country was willing to allow Palestinian self-government in the Gaza Strip as a "step forward."

He said the first session of the emergency meeting, which took place Thursday night, discussed



Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee members (left to right) Mahmoud Abbas, Mahmood Darwish and Yasser Abd Rabbo

pose for the press Friday ahead of a second day of a top-level meeting in Tunis (AFP photo)

announced his withdrawal from the committee on Sunday, was in Beirut attending a summit of Arab participants in the U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace talks with Israel.

Tayscer Khaled, a representative of the Damascus-based Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) on the committee, called for the resignation of committee members who had been conducting negotiations with Israel.

He accused the negotiating team composed of officials close to Mr. Arafat, and led by committee member Mahmoud Abbas, of "abuse of power" and "incompetence," blaming them for "all the concessions made" to Israel.

"I will call for the team which directs the negotiations to resign," he told Reuters, adding that he also wanted the talks with Israel to be suspended.

Asked whether the resignation call included Mr. Arafat, Mr.

Khaled added: "I mean all the team without exclusion ... I said the team and those responsible for the team."

He said he believed many of the Executive Committee shared his views and would take action if those dominating the PLO do not stop their damaging policy.

Palestinian sources said word of Mr. Khaled's comments coloured the start of the meeting.

"You are the Palestinian people to call for resignations," an indignant Arafat told him.

"Brothers, Tayscer Khaled want to blow up the meeting," another source quoted Mr. Arafat as saying. The source said tension mounted as Mr. Arafat "reprimanded" Mr. Khaled.

Mr. Khaled left the meeting.

He told Reuters he maintained his call for resignations but said it did not include Mr. Arafat. He later returned to the meeting which eventually adjourned until later Friday.

Tunis talks unlikely to resolve long-running conflicts in PLO

Mariam M. Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

Dozens of questions remain unanswered even as that meeting takes place between PLO Executive Committee members and Chairman Arafat and his kitchen cabinet, the officials said.

"There are three issues at hand in Tunis at this moment," said Ahmad Al Jamal, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) spokesman in Amman. "The accord, what the accord entails, who arranged it and what guarantees the Israelis have for us on this, besides the questions that surround our financial crisis."

The majority of the PLO Executive Committee, the highest decision-making body in the PLO, were neither consulted nor informed about what appears to be a back-door PLO-Israeli dialogue. Nor where they put in the Executive Committee told the Jordanian

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PLO and Israel see accord on Gaza-Jericho, but differ on final goals

By Mariam M. Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Senior members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and a high-ranking Israeli government official have reached a provisional agreement which entails Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and Jericho as an initial step towards total Israeli withdrawal from all Palestinian lands occupied during the 1967 war, a PLO official said Friday.

"This will be the first step towards independence if it is realised," said Saleh Raafat, a long-time Palestine Central Council (PCC) member and Palestinian Democratic Federation Party (PDFF) representative in Jordan.

"Direct contacts between senior PLO and Israeli officials" had resulted in the following terms of agreement, according to Mr. Raafat:

— A total Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and Jericho;

— An empowerment for the PLO to rule the two Israeli-occupied areas of the occupied territories;

— Recognition of the territorial unity of the two areas;

— A joint declaration of principles that would clarify the definition and objectives of U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338;

— A declaration that the "Gaza-Jericho first" withdrawal is the first in a series of phases that would eventually lead to full Israeli withdrawal from the Palestinian lands the Jewish state occupied during the 1967 war;

— An Israeli agreement to the participation, both as voters and candidates, of East Jerusalem Palestinians in legislative elections to be held in the interim stage between full Israeli withdrawal and the Palestinian takeover in the occupied territories.

Asked if military withdrawal would be involved he said, "Yes, ... it will be more than a pilot plan, so to speak, about autonomy and the great advantage is that it could be done rather easily."

The Israeli foreign minister

(Continued on page 10)

have been the Israeli party to participate in the accord, made it clear that the Israeli version of the accord differed from the Palestinian one.

"For the first time I can see a plan, which in principle, is acceptable to the two parties," Mr. Peres told Cable News Network (CNN) Thursday.

Mr. Peres said that "self-government ... not the establishment of another state" in Gaza and "maybe Jericho" would be discussed at the next round of talks between Palestinians and Israelis in Washington starting on Tuesday.

Other officials warned against expecting a breakthrough.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat

supports the plan to grant Palestinians autonomy in Gaza and Jericho as a first step toward an overall peace settlement. Other Palestinian leaders maintain he is being too flexible toward Israel, and that the plan could postpone indefinitely their goal of achieving independent Palestinian statehood.

Israeli leaders support the plan. Some right-wingers object to any quick troop withdrawals from these areas.

"Today there is more agreement between us and the Palestinians as ever before," Mr. Peres

Suharto welcomes King's visit

JAKARTA (Petra) — President Suharto of Indonesia has welcomed a visit by His Majesty King Hussein to Indonesia, Labour Minister Khaled Al Ghzawi said Friday.

Mr. Ghzawi, who is now on an official visit to Indonesia heading a delegation, delivered a message from the King to President Suharto at the presidential palace.

He said he also conveyed to President Suharto greetings from King Hussein and the Jordanian government and people and was asked to convey greetings to King Hussein.

Discussion with the president covered cooperation in labour-related affairs, said the minister.

Mr. Ghzawi said he outlined Jordan's policies in controlling the labour market, vocational training programmes and other matters related to trade exchanges and joint ventures involving Indonesian and Jordanian firms.

King Hussein returned home Thursday from Oman after a three-day visit. He held talks with Sultan Qaboos Ben Sa'id on Inter-Arab relations and means to achieve Arab solidarity.

King Hussein and Sultan Qaboos also discussed bilateral relations and regional and international issues.

Talks on the latest developments at the Arab and international forums, means of restoring Arab solidarity and crystallising a unified Arab stand towards all decisive common Arab issues.

The two sides also touched upon the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli peace talks and stressed the need for achieving a just, comprehensive and durable peace.

Upon departure from Oman, the King was seen off by Sultan Qaboos and senior Omani officials, in addition to the Jordanian ambassador to Oman.

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Agreement reported on 'general lines' of Gaza-Jericho option

Combined agency dispatches

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — Israeli and Palestinian officials said Friday they were near agreement on a plan for limited self-rule for Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank towns of Jericho.

One report said an agreement along "general lines" has already been signed, which would be an historic first in Israeli-Palestinian peacemaking.

Israeli newspapers reported

Friday that Foreign Minister Shimon Peres secretly met top Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official to forge the Palestinian self-rule deal.

Former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of the right-wing Likud Party said Mr. Rabin was rushing to give away land and demanded elections be called.

Senior Israeli officials sidestepped questions about the reports, appearing in four of the seven main dailies, that Mr. Peres met a senior PLO figure in Scandinavia last week.

Peres and high-ranking PLO officials said this week the two sides agreed on the Gaza-Jericho plan that would be presented at the 11th round of Middle East peace talks in Washington starting on Tuesday.

Other officials warned against expecting a breakthrough.

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Israeli leaders support the plan. Some right-wingers object to any quick troop withdrawals from these areas.

"We are talking about granting the Palestinians far-reaching autonomy in Gaza and Jericho, not only under certain conditions. The Palestinians would enjoy broader powers in those two areas than they would in the rest," of the territories.

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Arabs begin coordination talks

Combined agency dispatches

BEIRUT (AP) — Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) opened a two-day conference Friday to chart a united strategy when they face off with Israeli negotiators next week in a new round of Middle East peace talks.

The 11th round of the U.S.-sponsored talks, set for Tuesday in Washington, comes amid signals that the Israelis and the Palestinians are moving toward an agreement for Palestinian self-rule (see separate story).

U.S. State Department Spokesman Michael McCurry said that preparations continue "vigorously" for the Aug. 31 peace talks.

"Our goal for this next session" would be to see the parties "fully engaged on some of (the) tough issues" and working toward some form of declaration, he said, adding that things are now set for "some significant progress," he said.

"We haven't received formal confirmation from all the delegations, but we do expect all the parties to participate," the spokesman said.

"While we think the coming session is likely to be a short session and we don't expect major breakthroughs" we do think that there is an opportunity now for some constructive discussion focusing on the key issues," Mr. McCurry emphasised.

He said the parties are now

beginning to formulate positions on the "real tough issues."

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Chinese, Saudis try to fix ship's search

DAMMAM, Saudi Arabia (R) — Chinese and Saudi Arabian officials tried to agree Friday when and how to inspect a Chinese ship accused by the United States of carrying banned chemical weapons materials for Iran. The Yinhe, shadowed by U.S. warships since it entered the region on Aug. 3, docked at Dammam Thursday for inspection by Saudi and Chinese officials. Chinese diplomats said a Foreign Ministry delegation that arrived in Dammam on Thursday was still discussing with Saudi authorities a possible date for the inspection. "There is still no decision on when the inspection will be. It is a complicated inspection," one diplomatic said. He said American experts might join the inspection as technical advisers. Beijing had previously objected to any U.S. role. The U.S. Navy in the Gulf refused on Thursday to comment on regional press reports that a U.S. technical team would act as advisers to Saudi authorities inspecting the freighter. The Chinese delegation on Friday left their Dammam hotel to visit the vessel. "Our visit is to help raise the morale of the crew members. They are very tired."

IAF decision to take part in polls is pragmatic and realistic

By Nermene Murad
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Thursday's overwhelming vote by the Islamic Action Front (IAF) to take part in the next parliamentary elections highlights the pragmatic approach that the Islamists adopt in the Jordanian political arena, but, above all, it shows their skill in handling the game of political survival and pursuing the goal of Islamising society peacefully and gradually.

Following the meeting of the front's 120-member Shura (consultative) council, in which 85 per cent of those who attended (101) decided not to boycott the Nov. 8 elections, the IAF issued a statement saying incentives "for participation outweigh (considerations for boycott) in view of the sensitive stage which the nation is passing through."

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The front, which had led forces opposing the electoral change, found in the appeal a way to enter the race for the 30-member Lower House of Parliament without losing face with their political base or appear to be giving the regime a respite over the Middle East peace process.

"When they first participated in the government (with Mudar Badran in 1990) they pushed their social agenda quickly, something which was resisted by some equally."

(Continued on page 10)

85% of Islamist front council vote in favour of participating in elections

AMMAN (J.T.) — In an emergency meeting Thursday night, the Islamic Action Front's (IAF) 120-member consultative council (Shura) voted in favour of participation in the Nov. 8 elections with 85 per cent support of the council.

In a statement to the press at the end of the meeting, the head of the council, Abdul Majid Thneibat, said that incentives "for participation outweigh (considerations for boycott) in view of the sensitive stage which the nation is passing through."

"... the front has a responsibility in consolidating shura and preserving national security and unity and to ensure that boycott would not be utilised by those who want to undermine the political achievements of the Islamic Action Front or by those who are against democracy and are betting on its failure."

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Hizbollah leader vows 'new rules' in S. Lebanon

BEIRUT (AP) — The leader of Iranian-backed Shiite Muslim guerrillas was quoted Friday as saying his fighters will not fire rockets into northern Israel if the Israelis do not bombard Muslim villages in South Lebanon.

"We're adhering to the new rules of the game ... that we ourselves have established," Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah said in an interview published by the leftist Al Safir daily four days before Arab-Israeli peace talks resume in Washington.

"We stopped firing Katyusha rockets into northern Israel when Israel stopped shelling population centres," he said.

He called this a "balance of terror" based on a mutual cessation of targeting civilian areas on both sides of the flashpoint border, the only active Arab-Israeli warfront.

"Our goal is not to blast civilian targets with Katyushas. But if our civilian population centres are shelled, then Israel's settlements in northern Palestine are not going to be exempt from retaliation," he warned.

Sheikh Nasrallah, who recently returned from talks with Iranian leaders in Tehran, appeared to be taking an unexpectedly milder line than usual on the confrontation with Israel in S. Lebanon.

He did not elaborate. But he said resistance operations against the Israeli-occupied zone were not linked to the 21-month-old, U.S.-sponsored peace process in which the Palestinians reportedly

are near reaching an interim agreement with the Jewish state.

Earlier rounds of talks in Washington have been marked by sharp escalations of violence in south Lebanon and in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Although Sheikh Nasrallah spoke of "new-rules" in the confrontation with Israel, they appeared similar to a tacit understanding between Hizbollah and the Jewish state that has been observed for some time.

Under that understanding, the Israelis would limit retaliation to major attacks on the "security zone," but would unleash severe reprisals, including attacks on towns and villages in South Lebanon, if settlements in northern Galilee were rocketed.

Israeli warplanes Thursday raided Hizbollah targets after guerrillas attacked positions inside the "security zone" manned by the South Lebanon Army (SLA), a Lebanese militia armed and funded by Israel.

That kept tension high in the turbulent region in advance of the 11th round of peace talks scheduled to begin next Tuesday in Washington.

The foreign ministers of Syria, Jordan and Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization political department chief gathered in Beirut Friday to map out their strategy for the 11th round of peace negotiations.

Iran, and Arab groups like Hizbollah, oppose the peace talks.

Iraq gives ultimatum to shipowners

NICOSIA (AP) — Iraq has given the owners of 54 rusting vessels two months to tow them out of the Shatt Al Arab waterway, where they have been stranded since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in 1980.

It was yet another indication that Iraq is preparing for a possible lifting of U.N. trade sanctions by clearing the estuary, its only outlet to the Gulf — even though there is no indication the sanctions are about to be lifted.

Over the past few weeks, U.S. Navy officials and other observers have noted that the Iraqis allowed a few such ships to be towed out of the waterway.

The state-run Iraqi News Agency, monitored in Cyprus, said eight ships have been towed

into the Gulf since July 5, a figure roughly equivalent to that provided by other observers.

The agency disclosed that this followed a request to the owners from Iraqi authorities, keen to unblock the key waterway.

It said the owners would now be given another two months to remove the remaining vessels. It did not give a precise date or say what would happen if the request were not heeded. The agency said the number of remaining vessels was 54.

Many of the vessels are in very bad condition and are used only as scrap metal.

The Shatt Al Arab, which forms part of the Iran-Iraq border, is littered with the hulls of dozens of rusting ships that were caught in its waters at the out-

break of the war in 1980.

Without announcing it officially, Iraq recently started allowing the owners of those vessels to tow them out of the estuary and down the Gulf to Dubai for scrapping — or, in some cases, repair.

The news of the Iraqi move first came to light last month only because U.S.-led allied warships are monitoring shipping to and from Iraq to ensure that Iraq does not try to export or import anything in contravention of the Security Council resolutions.

The Shatt Al Arab, which Iran calls the Arvand Rud, was bitterly fought over as Iraq tried to keep open its oil exports, and Iran tried to cut that economic lifeline.

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Home News



SILVER ANNIVERSARY: Their Royal Highnesses Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath today (Saturday) celebrate their 25th wedding anniversary. While dedicating their lives to serving the Kingdom, they have also devoted much attention to humanitarian issues and development projects and to the bringing up of their four children. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Rashed and Princesses Rabiah, Sumayyah and Badiyah.



Her Royal Highness Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein Friday marches with about 5,000 anti-smoking activists (Petra photo)

5,000 march against smoking

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein Friday joined about 5,000 marchers in an anti-smoking march organised by the Jordanian Anti-Smoking Society (JASS), in cooperation with the Royal Jordanian and the Haya Arts Centre.

The march started at 9:00 a.m. from the Haya Arts Centre and ended at the Orthodox Club in Abdoun, where participants enjoyed performances staged by the RJ Folklore Troupe and the Haya Arts Centre Band.

Also taking part in the march was Health Minister Abdul Rahim Malhas.

The march was spurred by Princess Haya, who called for a clean and smoke free environment in Jordan.

Its aim is to raise public awareness of the danger of the nicotine habit, including the hazards of smoke to non-smokers.



COLCULFUL CIRCASSIAN CULTURAL NIGHT: Deputising for Her Majesty Queen Noor, Their Royal Highnesses Princess Aisha Bint Al Hussein and Princess Ramia Abdullah Thursday night inaugurated Al Jeel Al Jadeed Festival for Culture and Arts in Amman. The week-long festival is held to mark the 41st anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne. Established in 1950, the club aims at highlighting the culture and traditions of Circassians living in Jordan through various social, cultural and artistic activities. At the festival, the Princesses inaugurated an exhibition of paintings by Jordanian artists. Following, they attended a dance performance by Al Jeel Al Jadeed Folklore Troupe, a group of 160 young men and women who had been rehearsing intensely for 3 months in preparation for the festival. The show, entitled "The Eternal Torch," depicts picturesque images of Circassian social and cultural life. The folklore troupe has participated in several national events, such as the Jerash Festival, as well as in international events.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Art exhibition by Iraqi artist Shaker Al Shadi at Alia Art Gallery.
- ★ Exhibition of paintings by 25 Jordanian artists at the Housing Bank Complex exhibition hall.
- ★ Exhibition of paintings by Jordanian artist Bishara Najjar at Eshbeli Art Gallery, Amra Shopping Centre. The paintings depict Jordanian-Palestinian heritage, Jordanian antiquities, Arab Jerusalem, rural life and

natural scenery.

- ★ Opening of new art gallery, "Darat Al Funun," of the Abdul Majid Shoman Foundation. Programme includes the permanent exhibition and the "Chair" exhibition in Jabal Luweibdeh.

SHOWS

- ★ Play entitled "Crescent Night" at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m.
- ★ "The Eternal Torch," a variety of Circassian dances performances by Al-Jeel Al-Jadeed Club at the club's premises in the Seventh Circle. Painting and handicrafts exhibition on sidelines.

Majali to meet with business community

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali Tuesday will meet with the heads of chambers of commerce, leading businesspersons and representatives of the economic sector in Jordan.

Discussion will focus on economic and administrative issues, means of stimulating the private sector's businesses, the general economic developments in the Kingdom and the removal of barriers that continue to hinder progress.

The announcement, by the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, said that the meeting with the prime minister was part of ongoing contacts between the private sector and various government officials responsible for the national economy, to bolster bilateral cooperation in economic fields.

Meanwhile, Dr. Majali was quoted as saying that the government was considering raising the salaries of civil servants and offering incentives for creative employees.

The prime minister was speaking during a visit Thursday to the Amman Municipality where he met with Mayor Mamoud Al Abbadi and senior officials to



Abdul Salam Al Majali discuss Municipal Council problems

authorities enabling him to deal directly with local matters without referring to the central government.

Among the new laws and regulations that are to accompany these reforms, Dr. Majali said, will be rules to provide incentives for creative enterprises and make those who neglect their duty accountable.

Urging the municipality to cooperate closely with the government ministries, the prime minister said it should strive to expand the green areas within the Amman region and at the same time protect the agricultural lands.

He said that unused lands should be planted with forest trees to become natural breathing spaces for Amman's citizens and contribute towards safeguarding the environment.

In reviewing the municipality's activities, the mayor said, the municipal council was dealing with 20 different zones in the Amman region which is 520

kilometres in area.

Dr. Abbadi said the municipality's 7,430 workers were exerting their full efforts to provide municipal services in the Amman re-

gion.

According to the mayor, the municipality needs JD58 million to meet its commitments, but it is receiving only a JD45 million budget annually.

He said the balance is covered from the savings of earlier years.

The prime minister Thursday also visited the Ministry of Water and Irrigation where he was briefed on related projects by Minister Bassam Kassis.

Various difficulties facing the ministry and the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) in connection with water supplies were discussed.

Urging officials to act faithfully and exert efforts in providing public services, Dr. Majali urged cooperation with JESORS to enable the organisation to prepare studies for a project to repair all government-owned vehicles at maintenance workshops to be set up by JESORS.

The step is aimed at saving public funds by avoiding unnecessary expenses, recruiting a significant number of technicians at these workshops and training a large number of Jordanians as mechanics at a special maintenance institute to be set up for this purpose.

minister said the water ministry should pinpoint faulty areas and any waste of funds and water resources before appropriate measures can be taken to deal with them.

The Premier also called on all ministries, government departments and public institutions to supply the Jordan Economic and Social Organisation for Retired Servicemen (JESORS) with detailed information about all public vehicles, and the costs involved in repairing them, as well as their maintenance records over the past three years.

In a communiqué issued to all government departments and public institutions, Dr. Majali urged cooperation with JESORS to enable the organisation to prepare studies for a project to repair all government-owned vehicles at maintenance workshops to be set up by JESORS.

The step is aimed at saving public funds by avoiding unnecessary expenses, recruiting a significant number of technicians at these workshops and training a large number of Jordanians as mechanics at a special maintenance institute to be set up for this purpose.

Political enlightenment drive targets women

By Jennifer Hamarneh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Although they admit that the one-person, one-vote system will significantly lessen the chances of a woman making it to Parliament this year, officials of the Business and Professional Women's Club (BPWC) in Amman are undeterred in their goal to continue a political enlightenment campaign targeted at Jordan's female electorate.

Ms. Nasser explained that the meetings and the literature aim to enhance the role of women in politics.

"We strive to present the case of women and for women in the right light," she said, adding that at these meetings focus is raised on the advantages of women taking part in the law-making process.

The printed guidelines on successful electioneering focus mainly on how the candidate should cultivate her constituency.

Pointers include what to do at a political meeting.

For example, the brochure states that the candidate should be ahead of time, state her objectives and principles in 15 minutes then conduct a question and answer session in which she should strive to maintain a friendly, sincere debate.

The candidate is advised to listen as well as speak, and if she does not know the answer to a question, she should say so and later find the answer as soon as possible. She is counselled to close the session on friendly terms, even if there is disagreement.

Officials at the BPWC believe that even if women candidates are unsuccessful this year, the experience gained will benefit them in their next political efforts and the next elections.

"We are urging women to

levant literature. They have published pamphlets and brochures that outline the advantages of having women representatives in the Lower House and in the political arena and points to be considered by women candidates in running a successful campaign.

Ms. Nasser explained that the meetings and the literature aim to enhance the role of women in politics.

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"We are urging women to



Women from Madaba gather at the local Princess Basma Social Services Centre for a meeting and dialogue organised by the Business and Professional Women's Club on the importance of voting

take part in the elections as voters and candidates because we believe that this experience will help enhance their role in political life and form the foundation for becoming political leaders in the future," President of BPWC Hind Al Jaber told the Jordan Times.

The club, which was established in 1976 as a voluntary organisation, plans to air short public service announcements on television and radio to encourage women to vote.

In describing how these announcements will be designed, BPWC General Director Butheina Jardaneh told the Jordan Times that at earlier meetings, many women indicated that their husbands or other male relatives would strongly influence, if not dic-

tate, their vote. For the illiterate woman, Mrs. Jardaneh said, her spouse or male relatives might write the name of the candidate on the woman's hand before she goes to the polls.

Mr. Jardaneh explained that rather than persuading them to ignore their husband's demand, they would suggest to these women that they try to encourage their spouses to attend campaign meetings and rallies in order to form an objective opinion of candidates.

"Our goal is not to create family conflicts, but to encourage quiet dialogue within the context of the culture to arrive at a more progressive, democratic approach to the electoral process, particularly where it

make a difference."

During a BPWC political enlightenment meeting in Hama, in southern Jordan, the team was astonished and pleased to discover the women there were able to articulate what one-person, one-vote meant to them, Ms. Nasser recalled.

"Before, they said, with three votes, a woman could vote for the husband's choice, but also cast her own vote for the candidate of her choice. With one-person, one-vote, they felt that the liberty would be lost," said Ms. Nasser. This is where BPWC believes it can make a difference.

JBA to honour senior lawyers

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Bar Association (JBA) Friday announced plans for a general three-day celebration to honour senior lawyers.

On Sept. 16, the first day of the ceremony, which also coincides with the anniversary of the establishment of the association, the presidents of the successive association councils and heads of courts will be honoured.

Nearly 3,000 lawyers from Jordan and the Arab World are expected to attend the ceremonies, said Kamal Nasser, the JBA president.

The ceremonies will include an open general meeting during which related topics will be tackled.

Along with the ceremonies there will be a general conference

International conference to address primary materials used in industry

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan and the Jordanian Engineers Association (JEA) Friday announced plans to hold an international conference in Amman next month to discuss primary materials used in industry.

The conference, he said, is aimed at contributing to the development of the legal process and helping lawyers to exchange information and put forth proposals to modernise Jordanian laws.

Taking part in the conference, he said, are bar association presidents from Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Tunisia, Bahrain, Qatar, and Kuwait.

According to Dr. Nasser, the Jordanian Bar Association, which was founded in 1950, will distribute awards to those new lawyers who have excelled in their two-year training courses.

The new directory will be distributed free of charge.

The conference will review 33 working papers dealing with various materials used in the construction industry, sources of primary materials, prospects for

utilising their resources in Jordan, the transfer of technology in industry, alternative materials used in industries and other topics.

Other working papers will address the strategies of scientific research in the technology of primary goods, quality control, specifications and standards and training cadres to deal with these materials, said the announcement which noted that the meetings will be held at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman.

It said that the speakers will focus attention on the need to opt

for locally-produced primary materials to be used in industry.

One of the conference days will be dedicated to visits to various industrial businesses at the Sabab Industrial City, the announcement said.

It added that an exhibition will be organised in Amman to orient the public on Jordanian, Arab and international industries.

Major Jordanian as well as Arab and foreign industrial firms will take part in the exhibition. The conference will be opened by University of Jordan President Fawaz Gharibeh.

Shipping line takes delivery of new vessel

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan National Shipping Lines (JNSL) announced Friday that it had taken delivery of a 15,000 tonne vessel to help increase the export of phosphate and other materials to India and Asian nations.

JNSL Director General Yasser Tel said the new vessel, which cost \$4.22 million, and is to be named "Al Hassa" will join two others also used to transport phosphate and other goods between Jordan and European and Asian destinations.

The company hopes to get a \$10 million loan by the end of the year to buy a multi-purpose ship to operate between Aqaba and northern Europe. Mr. Tel said.

Jordan, Japan agree to boost food production

special attention to food production was given to northern, central and southern highlands and the Jordan Valley.

It stressed the need for increasing automated agricultural equipment, fertilisers and pesticides as needed inputs for such increases.

At the start of the meetings on Aug. 17, Minister of Agriculture Marwan Kamal noted that lack of sufficient agricultural equipment was among the main reasons for the low rate of cereal production in Jordan.

Some of the machinery and equipment needed include harvesters to reap lentils and chick peas, a process which is still being done manually.

of the comprehensive business directory. Tele-Direct is a subsidiary of Bell Canada, Canada's largest telecommunications company. It has been successfully producing yellow pages directories in North America for more than 80 years and has extended its operations into North Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, and Australia.

The new directory will be distributed free of charge.

Opinion & Analysis

JORDAN TIMES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1993

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Sanctions hurt all

ANKARA has every right to ask the U.N. Security Council to review trade sanctions against Iraq. "The embargo has not achieved its objective," asserted a Turkish adviser to Tansu Ciller, the Turkish prime minister, Tuesday, adding the sanctions have "hurt the Iraqi people." This Turkish assessment measures up well to the after-effects of the three-year-old international sanctions against Iraq and reflects accurately the view shared by many other countries in the world.

True Turkey has sustained substantial losses as a result of the sanctions in the aftermath of the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait in 1990 especially due to the closure of the 980-kilometre pipeline that connects Kirkuk oilfields with a Turkish terminal on the Mediterranean coast. But the reasons for Turkey to speak out now beyond its humanitarian concern for Iraq to touch upon the true objectives of the embargo.

The role of Iraq in the Gulf region remains to be critical as far as the establishment of balance of power in the area is concerned. Iran is increasingly flexing its muscles everywhere in the Gulf region and unless there is such a balance, the stability and security of the states of the area would continue to be jeopardised and undermined.

The international community is invited to look beyond the issue of "Saddam in power" and think more in terms of the indispensable role that that important Arab country can perform in the future of the Middle East. Staying the present course vis-a-vis Iraq has become self-defeating. Turkey and other countries are therefore speaking up now against the current bankrupt U.N. policy towards the Arab Gulf state.

Jordan is also severely affected by the perpetuation of the sanctions against Iraq. Free international shipping to Aqaba is constantly being interfered with raising in the process freight charges to Jordan via the port by up to 40 per cent. Considerable percentage of Jordanian industrial production was marketed in Iraq till the onset of the Gulf crisis. Now Jordanian industries have been effectively denied this indispensable market. What adds insult to injury is the continued closure of the Gulf markets for Jordanian trade and commerce. Other countries are also hurt by this short-sighted policy.

Presumably this and other related issues are the subject of bilateral talks between Amman, Ankara and other states. Other interested governments are expected to pick up where the Turkish government has left off. Still the key to this issue remains in the hands of Washington. The Clinton administration has yet to develop a fresh start in that direction. With more states joining the chorus of voices calling for a review of the present U.N. course, the U.S. should be expected to show more understanding of the new will of the international community and apply a more meaningful response.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

SAWT AL SHAAB daily focused attention on the outcome of the Palestinian-Jordanian talks and coordination of stands, noting that the visit to Jordan by Palestine President Yasser Arafat was yet another step forward. The last meeting between Mr. Arafat and King Hussein resulted in the formation of six joint committees to coordinate matters between the two sides in economic, border and many other matters, said the daily. These committees are now being given momentum and their work is being boosted for the best interest of the two peoples, continued the daily. We demand that coordination be held at the highest possible level and unity of stand be achieved in all matters especially those affecting the future relationship after the end of the Israeli occupation, said the paper. Furthermore, said the paper, the Arab countries involved in the peace process should unify their stand at the Friday meeting in Beirut, prior to resuming talks with Israel at the end of this month, in order to maintain the solid Arab stand and back the Palestinians in their endeavours to regain freedom.

A COLUMNIST in Al Ra'i, Arabic daily bitterly criticised a statement by Marwan Daudin, head of the Jordanian side to the Jordanian-Palestinian Economic Committee, for declaring that steps are being taken to facilitate trade between the West Bank under autonomy rule and Jordan. Israel would definitely oppose any form of autonomy rule for the Palestinians if it were not linked to the Israeli economy and therefore any Jordanian-Palestinian trade would mean Jordanian-Israeli trade, said Fahd Al Fanek. Warning against this step as a dangerous one to the Jordanian industry in particular, Fanek does not recommend such a practice said the writer. He warned that such a step would cause the total collapse of the Jordanian industry because the Kingdom would be flooded with Israeli-made goods, not because they are cheaper or better quality, but because the Israeli industry is subsidised by at least \$6 billion annually.

Jordanian Perspective

By Dr. Musa Keilani

IAF decision — voice of reason and logic

All those who support the democratisation process of Jordan can have a sigh of relief now that the Islamic Action Front (IAF) has decided to participate in the general elections. Not that there was any real doubt that the front, the political arm of the Muslim Brotherhood, or any other political party would have boycotted the Nov. 8 polls, but, the formal IAF decision means not only Islamist participation in the elections but also pulls the rug from under the feet of other groups which might have contemplated a boycott.

Now that the threat of a boycott has been removed, it is interesting to look at what went behind the scenes at the IAF headquarters in Abdali and in the homes of prominent Brotherhood activists in the past few days leading to Thursday's decision and whether the group has anything up its sleeve.

For one thing, the IAF decision establishes that the moderates in the group prevailed over the hardliners. But the overriding factor in the equation is the admirable discipline in the ranks of the Brotherhood as evident in the admission of hardliners that they had no choice but to go along with the decision of the political leadership to partake in the elections despite their reservations.

Of course, now the battle within the IAF ranks will be for candidates. No doubt, the hardliners will be pressing for a higher level of representation in the final list of candidates. Their arguments will be two-pronged: That they are going along with the decision to take part in the elections and therefore should be rewarded and that a message should be sent to the political scene by ensuring a strong non-moderate Islamist voice in Parliament despite the one-person, one-vote formula which they consider as targeting them.

Numerous other factors will come into play in drawing up the final list of candidates, but the net outcome could very well be a higher proportion of Islamist hardliners sitting under the Brotherhood banner in the domed Parliament than the Brotherhood bloc in the 11th Parliament.

In practical terms, it means a none-too-soft response to government moves and firework on the Parliament floor. The hardline camp may not be too prone to avoiding polemics and holding any punches over every issue that they think the government favours. Quite simply, it will be a question of the hardliners opposing everything the government proposes simply because the government proposed it.

Indeed, heated debates in Parliament are an essential part of a lively democratic life; let us hope that lines will be drawn when it comes to issues that are of serious impact on our lives and that the hardliners will see the wisdom in endorsing moves that serve the society.

Anxiety to avoid a political confrontation with the regime and be deprived of a role in mainstream politics of the country by

staying away from the polls indeed played a key role in shaping the IAF decision to go to the elections.

I am one of those who believe that in the Nov. 8 elections the Brotherhood will retain its power base in the Lower House of Parliament — give or take a couple of seats from the 23-strong bloc in the 11th legislature — despite the electoral change to a one-person, one-vote system. The reasoning is that the Brotherhood has a clearly defined set of priorities, it is the most disciplined group in the country, its members believe in what they are doing and its ideology, political Islam, is not at all alien to the Jordanian society.

The frustration over the unfavourable climate of the Middle East peace process and the pressure that the Palestinians find themselves under to make concessions after concessions are elements that the Brotherhood will translate into ballots in its favour on Nov. 8. By the same token, the obvious inability of the Arabs and Muslims to do anything to fight what many see as western hegemony — American decisions and strategies to be more precise — will be another of its cards, particularly given the suffering of the Iraqi people and the impunity with which Washington and allies adopt and implement decisions against Iraq and Libya.

Levit groups could also lay claim to representing the tug-of-war against the West, but they lack the religious aura which gives better legitimacy to the Brotherhood. Furthermore, the argument that Islam has replaced the former Soviet Union as the West's enemy will be in favour of Brotherhood. The indictment of Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman and several other Muslims in the New York World Trade Centre bombing and other alleged conspiracies will, explicitly and implicitly, be turned into axes by the Brotherhood.

Notwithstanding the fear of many in the electorate over some of the Islamic law-oriented objectives of the Brotherhood, the fact remains that the IAF decision to participate in the elections is a voice of reason and logic and falls in line with the "domesticated" image that the group has been presenting for many years.

The hardliners in the group might feel betrayed by the electoral change despite their objections, given that their allegiance to the Hashemite throne regardless of all considerations and political differences remained rocksteady throughout the years.

But it will be a timely reminder to them that a one-person, one-vote system was long overdue. They do have a strong point that such a formula should not have come on its own and that restructuring of electoral districts towards parliamentary representation proportionate to definite regions and areas, is needed.

Then, such changes are also in the making. And this time, it will be the deputies who made it to Parliament under the one-person, one-vote formula who will be debating it. Let us see how they will view such changes that might affect their reelection chances.

THE WEEK IN PRINT

Jordanian-Palestinian coordination at talks is vital for the highest national interests

Reviewed by Elia Nasrallah

Jordanian-Palestinian coordination, the crisis within the PLO, preparations for the 12th round of Arab-Israeli peace talks and a host of domestic issues were the subjects tackled by the local press in the past week.

Lauding the efforts of the Jordanian-Palestinian committee set up to discuss full cooperation and coordination between the two peoples on either of the River Jordan, a columnist in Al Ra'i said that these committees are faced with a huge task in the course of safeguarding the highest national interests.

It is true that coordination concerning education, health, travel documents and social affairs, among other things, was continuous between the two sides even before the formation of the committees, but now the two sides are taking a step further towards more realistic coordination, thus paving the ground for the nature of the future relationship between the two peoples, said Sultan Al Hattab.

The writer said that although political, social and economic matters are to be streamlined in the committees talks, their joint endeavours to confront the Israeli measures and positions assume priority over others as the two sides are being challenged with the presence of occupation.

Mohamed Al Shabab daily described King Hussein's visit to Oman as one more step towards full integration between Jordan and the Palestinian lands, the paper said.

Thanks to King Hussein and President Arafat, we now have specialised joint committees to take sound steps towards coordination at all levels, leading to full integration.

A columnist in Al Ra'i said that the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee should realise that the final word is that of Israel vis-a-vis the future of the occupied Arab lands and that their talks over coordination should remain hypothetical until occupation has ended.

Tareq Masarweh said that it is premature for the two sides to enter into discussions concerning the commercial exchange between the East and the West Banks and the opening of Jordanian banks in the occupied territories.

He said that the two sides have to wait until the Palestinians have indeed regained their freedom and are able to control their own destiny, otherwise such economic dealings would be taking place between Israel and Jordan in

an indirect manner. — Arafa Hijazi, a columnist in Sawt Al Shaab, said that the PLO's financial crisis is partly to blame on the PLO officials and representatives in various countries.

The writer said that PLO representatives in European countries have been lavishly spending and squandering PLO funds and rumours have it that the former PLO representative in Paris has accumulated a vast wealth before emigrating to Canada following his acquisition of French citizenship.

One should not place all the blame on the Gulf states or Libya for failing to come to the help of the PLO, said the writer, as senior PLO officials should take the blame for the present crisis.

A columnist in Al Dustour defended the PLO position, noting that the financial crisis facing the organisation was a result of the Arab countries' failure to come to the help of the Palestinians.

Mohammed Kawash charged that the Arab states or Libya for failing to come to the help of the PLO, said the writer, as senior PLO officials should take the blame for the present crisis.

He also criticised those PLO officials who are now abandoning the organisation, at a time when it is faced with having to make crucial decisions.

Al Ra'i Arabic daily described King Hussein's visit to Oman as one more step towards full integration between Jordan and the Palestinian lands, the paper said.

We are delighted to see King Hussein and Sultan Qaboos taking the first step towards ending Arab differences and reestablishing collective action on the part of Arab leaderships vis-a-vis common issues facing the Arab Nation, said the paper.

It said that only through inter-Arab cooperation can the Arabs find solutions for their problems.

Sultan Al Hattab, a columnist in Al Ra'i, praised Oman for its moderate policies. Throughout its history, Oman has been following moderate policies in its relations with Asian, European and Arab countries and has maintained strong ties with Jordan, said the writer.

King Hussein's visit to Oman, said the writer was timely and would no doubt mark the first step towards healing rifts among Arab leaders.

Referring to the Friday meeting in Beirut by the foreign ministers of countries involved in the peace talks with Israel, he saw most of the employees either reading newspapers or having breakfast.

The writer said it was only

with difficulty that he was able to have his business carried out despite the fact that the employees had very little to do. He added that his visit coincided with a visit to one of the two ministries by the Prime Minister who has been urging civil servants to work as servants to the public.

Taher Al Udwan, a columnist in Al Ra'i said that it is the Arab Nation's weakness that lends strength to the Israelis who are constantly backed by the United States.

The daily said that the Arab masses hope that this meeting will manifest more cohesion among the Arabs in the face of Israel's political manoeuvres and would come to a decision of a joint stand, demanding real contribution towards peace on the part of the United States.

Ibrahim Al Absi, a columnist in Al Ra'i said that it is the Arab Nation's weakness that lends strength to the Israelis who are constantly backed by the United States.

The writer cast a pessimistic view on the ongoing negotiations and said that Washington, finding itself unable to keep its promise to play the role of active partner, could resort to shuttle diplomacy to keep the contacts going, but very little is expected from these contacts, anyway.

Mohammad Kawash expected the peace talks to take at least 13 rounds, like the Arab television series with a dramatic end.

The columnist, who writes for Al Dustour, said that we might witness the declaration of a Palestine government in parts of the occupied land but without Jerusalem at the end of the coming two sessions.

The writer also said that the present PLO crisis is part of the scenario which aims at imposing a U.S.-Israeli peace formula on the Arab countries and the Palestinians.

Saleh Qallab, a columnist in Al Dustour, criticised the Arab League for striking off the "boycott list" names of foreign companies doing business with Israel.

He said that this step should not have been taken because many of those firms have Israeli capital and have special dealings with Israel.

The writer said that the peace talks do not mean that Israel and the Arabs have finalised a settlement acceptable to the future generations and therefore the boycott regulations should stand until peace has been achieved.

A columnist in Al Dustour described the public administration in Jordan as overly manned, with many of the civil servants having very little to do. Arguing his point, Abdallah Al Khathib said that in two of his visits to two government ministries for official business, he saw most of the employees either reading newspapers or having breakfast.

The writer said it was only

U.S. Supreme Court has helped expand civil rights since 1963

By Paul Malamud

based right to privacy.

— 1966, South Carolina versus Katzenbach: The court allowed the federal government to exercise increased power to combat racial discrimination in voting.

— 1966, Jones versus Mayer:

The court prohibited racial discrimination in the sale of real estate.

— 1966, Miranda versus Arizona: The court ruled that police may not interrogate suspects until they have been informed of their constitutional rights and their right to have an attorney present during interrogation.

— 1971, Swann versus Charlotte-Mecklenburg County Board of Education: The court ruled unanimously that "forced busing" of students and other administrative measures are permissible to achieve school desegregation, provided that segregation exists as a result of previous state practices. (In numerous subsequent rulings, the court clarified the conditions under which "forced busing" could be required).

After 1963, the court continued in a liberal direction, taking further steps to outlaw discrimination based on race, creed and gender. Many of these court decisions were based on interpretations of civil rights legislation passed by Congress in the 1960s, including the omnibus Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

In the 1970s, court decisions led to controversial experiments in "social engineering" — requiring, for instance, that white students be bused to black neighbourhoods or that black students be transported to white neighbourhoods to attend school if that was the only way to desegregate public schools.

In

addition,

the court made it

legal

— in some instances — to institute preferences for women and people of colour in university admissions and in hiring practices, even if such preferences adversely impacted on whites and men. The court has been cautious about "affirmative action" or "reverse discrimination" as this policy is called, but in general has found it constitutional.

The critical role of the Supreme Court in the U.S. civil rights revolution derives from its role as a co-equal branch of the federal government with the legislative and executive branches.

Since the founding of the republic, the court has asserted its prerogative to judge whether laws passed by Congress and signed by the president — as well as the statutes of state and local authority — are in accord with the fundamental principles of the U.S. Constitution, and, if they are not, to nullify them. If the court determines that laws are unconstitutional, it frequently interprets them and spouts out their application. It may order governmental bodies — or private institutions — to take action to implement legislation once it is found to be unconstitutional.

The court's power in the civil rights arena has been demonstrated partly because Congress has tended to shy away from enforcing group "rights," leaving it to the presidentially appointed Supreme Court justices — who are not elected officials — to do so.

Since the late 1960s, the court has focused on school desegregation, housing discrimination and employment rights as areas of civil rights litigation. While questions of racial discrimination predominated in the 1960s, the rights of women were spotlighted in the 1970s. There have also been several important court decisions supporting the rights of individuals. The issue of homosexual rights is now beginning to have more of an impact on the U.S. legal system.

In general, Americans have accepted and supported the movement towards a society in which rights are protected for all citizens; however, some argue that the court's interpretive discovery of individual rights may not have been spelled out in the Constitution.

The critical role of the Supreme Court in the U.S. civil rights revolution derives from its role as a co-equal branch of the federal government with the legislative and executive branches.

— 1971, Reed versus Reed: The court struck down a Idaho statute that gave preference to males in administering estates.

— 1971, Phillips versus Marietta Corporation: The court ruled that it is illegal for a corporation to refuse to hire women with pre-school-age children unless such a distinction is a "bona fide occupational qualification."

Features

One flew out of the cuckoo's nest

JIMMY LAING'S book, "Fifty Years in the System," is not a comfortable read. Throughout it the reader is an uneasy voyeur to a procession of grim details. Worse, the narrator's acceptance of his awful fate is so mute, it makes you want to reach into the pages, grab him by the lapels and tell him to sort himself out.

Yet there is no doubt that of all the literary gongs handed out this year, the one Melvyn Bragg handed Jimmy Laing at the Barbican Centre in London was the most deserved. It was the Mind Book Of The Year, awarded by the charity to the work making the most significant contribution to public awareness of mental health problems.

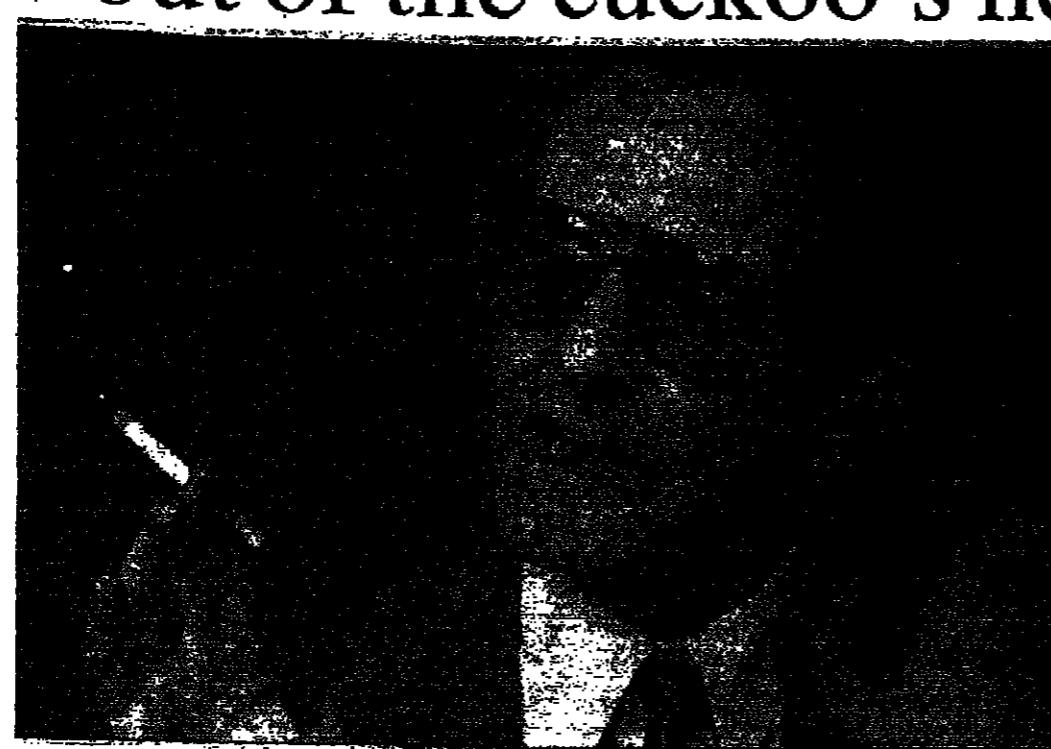
"I have been asked to say a few words and I will obey," said Jimmy as he accepted his prize. "I have been brought up to do what I am told."

While winners of the Booker or Whitbread might have spent a couple of years in a garret preparing their work, Jimmy's was longer in its research. Fifty Years in the System tells of his life in Scottish mental institutions. Like all good readers, there is a twist to his story: Jimmy was locked away for half a century without doing anything wrong; he was never properly assessed or diagnosed. He was simply abandoned.

"When I look back on my life I am reminded of a Walt Disney film," he said after the award lunch. "Absurd, quite absurd."

A drapper man at 65, with a meticulous manicure, snappy suit and polished shoes, Jimmy Laing has the look of Kenneth Williams playing a gangster. But the facial scars and missing teeth are due to accidents and lack of dentistry, not fights. He is gentle and courteous, and tells his story with candour.

It opens in Perth, just before the war. His father was in the army, his mother couldn't cope with her hyperactive son, and, with half a dozen other children to raise, she was relieved to get him off her hands. He was nine when his parents put him into



Jimmy Laing

care.

He spent his youth in places so grim they made Dotheboys Hall in Nicholas Nickleby look like a Montessori nursery. Beating and sodomy were the main subjects on the curriculum. War came and went, his mother shackled up with another man, and nobody seemed to notice that Jimmy was still inside. He just drifted from special school to mental hospital.

As he grew up, his life became one long plateau of mind-numbing dullness, punctuated by moments of mind-boggling cruelty. There was the time, for instance, when he was living up outside a hospital medical room to receive electroconvulsive therapy. The screams from inside made him panic and he ran. It took six hospital orderlies to catch him. They had difficulty in restraining him for the treatment because they weren't allowed to strap him to the bed. "I found out afterwards this was because when the electrodes were attached to

the temples and the charge passed through you, you would leap three feet in the air. They discovered that if patients were strapped down, they would break their backs."

Much of the cruelty, however, was not physical. He was particularly appalled by the widespread use of drugs to suppress patients. "When I first went into hospital I met all sorts: popes, kings, a dozen Jesus Christs. These people went in and reality hit them smack in the face and they thought, 'Uh-oh, I'm going to get out of this. I'm going to be someone else.' And they were very happy as their new selves."

Then, in the mid-Sixties, along came tranquilisers. "It ruined their lives. No longer were they Jesus or George III, 24 hours a day they sat there gibbering. It was absolute bloody abuse." He would abscond frequently, but always blew it. Once he hitched to Cornwall, set himself up with work and accommodation,

and thought he had escaped. Then, one day, he saw a policeman questioning someone near his lodgings. Wrongly assuming it was about him, he legged it back to Scotland, to the hospital, where he gave himself up.

"Each time I escaped, I hoped someone would say, 'Yes he can

get away with it.'

And in all that time, nobody ever told Jimmy what was wrong with him. All they said was that his condition was "custodial."

BOOK REVIEW

Fifty Years in the System by Jimmy Laing with Dermot McQuarrie. Published by Corgi, £5.99.

"I remember one doctor saying, 'By Christ, James, somebody's made a hell of a mistake with you.' But he never did anything about it. It was another 10 years until I was released."

Moreover, in half a century, Jimmy never thought it was his place to ask what was wrong with him. This is what institutions did for him, encouraging a helpless

Carstairs, where Mr. Laing was held with killers and child molesters

mark of love that had been there perhaps 60 years, off their finger. And they took away their other personal effects and put them in envelopes. Then they would run an inventory, one nurse with a clipboard, one looking at the patient. "What colour's his socks? Brown. What colour's his trousers? Blue. They didn't see the pain they were causing. Among the many horrors, this was the most obscene."

Institutions took away his power of self-determination and replaced it with a routine. Scoring petty triumphs over this routine was what he lived for. Was he completely institutionalised by then? "No, no, no," he said. "I hate that word, it's a horrible word. No, I kept my sanity. I'm not quite sure how, but I had an inner determination to overcome it. God knows where it came from."

Jimmy shows no hint of self-pity. When he was asked what was the worst thing that happened to him in 50 years in hospital, he paused, then said: "It was something that I witnessed almost every day. It was when old people were admitted to the hospital. It was the practice of the nurses to take the wedding ring, a

mark of love that had been there perhaps 60 years, off their finger.

And they took away their other

personal effects and put them in

envelopes. Then they would run

an inventory, one nurse with a

clipboard, one looking at the

patient. "What colour's his

socks? Brown. What colour's

his trousers? Blue. They didn't

see the pain they were causing.

Among the many horrors, this

was the most obscene."

Fortunately, this was not to be

Jimmy's fate. Despite the sneers of the nurses ("You'll be back, son") he survived triumphantly when he was released, by a more enlightened regime, in 1987. He wrote his book on the advice of his wife, whom he married in the halfway hospital he was sent to after Carstairs. "It was a cleansing exercise," he said. "I had no idea it would be published, nor that it would touch so many people."

Now he is feted by the psychiatric establishment whose members used only to patronise him. He has recently been

appointed visiting lecturer on mental illness at Caledonian University in Glasgow ("I hope my old doctors read that").

And now, here he is, the man who was for 50 years regarded as too much of a risk to be let out, rubbing shoulders with Melvyn Bragg and Fay Weldon, delivering an accomplished speech at a literary luncheon.

What would have happened to him, did he think, if, aged 59, he had been released and hadn't written his book? "I shudder to think," he said. "But it is not so much the book which gave me support. It is my wife. Without her, I expect I would have ended up down there at Waterloo under the arches. I am extremely lucky."

"I was signing books in Bournemouth the other day and this old man of 75 came up to me and said with great pride, 'Fifty years in the system?' That's nothing. I did 60'. You see, I am not alone. There are an awful lot of Jimmy Laings."

Jim White

Slovakia — the curse of independence

By Justin Keay

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia — When Czechoslovakia split at the end of last year, most observers argued that its poor eastern third would be the biggest loser. They are being proved right with a vengeance. While the Czech Republic moves from strength to strength, becoming flavour of the year for businessmen and tourists, Slovakia, which hoped independence would raise its prominence, has become a backwater. Little has gone right since it gained independence.

"Right now, this place is a mess; nobody knows what's going on," says David Ashcroft, an American resident in Bratislava. "You think you've got a grip on things, and then they change again — and usually for the worse."

The country's fate seems embodied by its prime minister, former boxer Vladimir Meciar, father of independence. Once seen as politically astute, he was outmanoeuvred by his Czech counterpart Vaclav Klaus during the so-called velvet divorce. Today he is adrift, languishing at around 20 per cent in opinion polls (as opposed to 60 per cent a year ago), apparently unable to define what path Slovakia should follow.

Support for independence, never strong because most Slovaks felt it was politically motivated, is now weaker than ever.

National pride received a bad knock in July when the government was forced to devalue the Slovak crown by 10 per cent against its Czech counterpart and against other countries: the loss of parity with the Czechs stirred up age-old feelings of inferiority. Further devaluations — maybe

by as much as 20 per cent — are inevitable, which will reinforce suspicions that independence has become something of a curse. Although few will admit to it, Slovaks increasingly feel they've been had.

Foreign policy has been shaky, especially with regard to the Czech Republic over the separation of the Czech and Slovak currencies and most recently over Prague's hardline interpretation of border agreements. And Slovakia is bickering with Hungary over an enormous dam project on the Danube which was launched by communist governments in Budapest and Prague and was to straddle both countries. Deemed a major ecological disaster, the project was stopped by Hungary after the disintegration of the Soviet bloc, but Slovakia wants to go ahead with the project, already partly built.

Hungary is also accusing Slovakia of discriminating against ethnic Hungarians. As for its relations with the West, they generally have been testy, with Slovakia resenting its poor image but apparently unable to do much to improve it.

Mr. Meciar's credibility has been further damaged by a succession of resignations, including respected Foreign Minister Milan Krajcik, Economy Minister Ludovit Cernak and more recently, the Minister for Privatisation Lubomir Dolgos, whose departure deprived Mr. Meciar's party, the HDZS (Movement for a Democratic Slovakia) of a majority in parliament. The fastest, most radical means of privatisation, this system was pioneered by Czechoslovakia last year. The state gives each citizen a voucher, worth a certain amount, which people are free to invest in companies being privatised but apparently unable to do much to improve it.

Other countries in the region have tended to pursue direct privatisation through sales to institutions and individuals.

Critics in the government now believe that the voucher system was "inappropriate" for Slovakia; indeed, only 87 projects from the first wave have actually been concluded.

"We have not completely ruled out the voucher method for the second wave, but companies need a business plan and capital infusion — and this was not happening," says Dr. Marian Nemec, a former computer salesman appointed to advise the ministry for privatisation.

their being replaced by more market-oriented managers.

Despite this concern, however, little appears to be happening, and indecision reigns. Some suggest, darkly, that Mr. Meciar is deliberately not proceeding with privatisation, because he bought the support of enterprise managers before the election: privatisation would lead, inevitably, to

Slovakia's economic prospects are bleak. "We have an excellent location in the very heart of Europe," says Lubomir Hanus, president of Slovakia's Chamber of Commerce, stressing that the country borders five others. "We have an inexpensive yet well-educated and trained workforce, and well-equipped factories. All this has counted for little."

August is peak tourist season in Europe. Prague has never been busier with most hotels filled to capacity; hordes of Germans, Japanese and Americans make their way through the narrow streets, stopping perhaps for a Big Mac before making their way onto the next attraction: Western companies are there in profusion.

By contrast, Bratislava and the rest of Slovakia seem empty. The capital — which underwent severe socialist reconstruction in the years after World War II — concrete replacing much of the historic town centre — is hardly a tourist magnet, but the picture since independence is one of unremitting gloom. The brand-new, French-built business hotel, the Danube, feels ghostly, while waiters stand forlornly outside empty restaurants. The picture outside Bratislava is even worse. Only 5 per cent of Czechs now visit the High Tatras region, the mainstay of the tourist industry, before independence, as it is now "abroad" and the area remains too under-equipped for large-scale western tourism.

Trade with the Czech Republic is down an estimated 40 per cent compared to last year. Thanks to its former role within the east bloc's Comecon market and regional policy conducted by Prague, export-dependent Slovakia is reliant on products that are either banned — weapons such as the explosive Semtex undetectable by most security equipment — or in global over-supply — such as steel, heavy machinery and petrochemicals. EC quotas and tariffs have contributed to the bleak export prospects of these and most agricultural products.

The tendency is still to lay some of the blame on the Czechs: President Havel comes in for particular criticism over his unilateral decision to call a halt to weapons production in the wake of the collapse of communism.

The Slovak view is that it stemmed either from stupidity or from cunning: the latter view is gaining ground in light of news that the Czechs have now decided to resume arms production and exports.

"Military production has dropped by 91 per cent over the past two years," says Mr. Hanus of the Slovak Chamber, pointing out that some western nations have stepped in to take former Slovak markets. "If this hadn't happened, unemployment here would be only half what it is today."

Even so, the nation would face burgeoning economic problems: Grain output looks set to drop by as much as 50 per cent this year, construction by some 40 per cent. Unemployment is at 14 per cent and rising, even before May's bankruptcy law is fully implemented, while inflation is 22 per cent and set to rise, thanks partly to the currency devaluation.

Meanwhile, foreign investment shows little sign of picking up from the tiny \$231 million registered at the end of last year.

Despite their unpromising situation, Slovaks are determined to remain phlegmatic. "Nobody will help us if we do not first help ourselves," says Mr. Hanus. Critics of the government hope that the coming autumn and winter will see it holt by its own petard.

"My only hope is that this government will somehow be able to hold on until next April or May until opposition parties can organise, and then be thrown out," says one. "If it goes before that, we'll have a succession of weak governments until Mr. Meciar comes back and says 'You need us to sort out this mess'."

After all the years of disagreement with Prague, Slovakia is on its own and there is no-one left to blame — World News Link.

Burma gets away with it

By Denis D. Gray
The Associated Press

BANGKOK, Thailand — Governments and the United Nations send soldiers, envoys and money around the globe trying to right wrongs. But they have put little pressure on Burma, one of the worst violators of human rights.

Some Asian nations have even championed Burma's position that one nation has no business imposing its human rights standards on another.

This year, the U.N. Commission on Human Rights accused the ruling military junta of torture, summary executions, forced labour, abuse of women and politically motivated arrests and imprisonment. A brutal campaign against rebels of the Karen minority has driven 70,000 refugees into neighbouring Thailand.

President Clinton described the situation in Burma as "a cause for outrage in the international community." His statement was issued July 20 as Aung San Suu

Kyi, leader of the Burmese resistance movement and winner of the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize, began her fifth year under house arrest in Rangoon.

Mrs. Suu Kyi is the only international recognised symbol of the junta's brutality. She rose to prominence during a popular uprising in 1988 that the military crushed by shooting down thousands of protesters. Her political party swept to victory in general elections two years later, but the dictators refused to relinquish power.

Dignitaries and activists abroad have denounced the junta, but there have been few concrete steps other than limited economic sanctions by the United States and European Community.

"Burma is out of everyone's playing field," said Josef Silverstein, a U.S. expert on Burma. "A lot of people don't even know where it's located."

Burma has neither Kuwait's oil nor Bosnia-Herzegovina's

strategic location. Foreign journalists have little access to the country and cannot broadcast the graphic images that sometimes spur action.

In fact, with its longstanding policy of strict isolationism, Burma evokes few images of any kind. And aside from Ms. Suu Kyi, Mr. Silverstein points to an "absence of alternative leadership" foreign governments could support.

Then there is the junta's argument that "no unique model of human rights" should be "superimposed on a given country."

Indonesia and China, both accused of major human rights violations, have been particularly vocal supporters of this theory.

Members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Brunei and the Philippines — argue that their policy of "constructive engagement" with Burma is more effective than sanctions.

Meanwhile, the regime in Ran-

goon continues playing what Mr. Silverstein described as a "very skilful game" with the West.

Groups of political prisoners are released periodically, a national congress meets to draft a new constitution and big publicity is given to seizures and destruction of drugs. Mr. Silverstein says the junta also has a Washington lobby.

The junta does not mention that the Congress is made up of its supporters and lightweight members of the opposition. Pro-democracy leaders remain under detention, and the relocations of villages, slave labour and forced conscription of people as military porters continues.

Tens of thousands of Burmese have fled to Thailand to escape the bloody campaign to separate guerrillas of the ethnic Karen minority from the civilian population. Refugee workers fear an exodus similar to the flight in 1991 of about 265,000 Muslims from Burma's Arakan State into Bangladesh.

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Economy

U.S. share of world trade tops \$1 trillion

WASHINGTON — World trade hit a new record, with imports rising to \$3.8 trillion last year — a rise of 7.7 per cent over the year before, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) reported.

The fund calculated that U.S. imports and exports combined topped \$1 trillion for the first time. The exact total for 1992 was \$1,000,000,000.

"U.S. imports were at \$537.6 billion and exports at \$447.4 billion, for a deficit of \$105.2 billion, both exports and imports were larger than those of any other country."

The figures are higher than those issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, which put total U.S. trade at \$980.7 billion. The fund adjusts what it includes in the figures to conform with comparable results from its 178 member countries.

Japan, though it did less trade, had a surplus of \$107 billion — \$340 billion in exports and \$232.9 billion in imports.

U.S. exports again outpaced Germany's \$429 billion they did in 1991, after falling behind in 1990 and for several years during

Germany's booming 1980s. Germany's imports amounted to \$408 billion.

The bank's annual "Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook" was made available this week.

Globally, the increase in trade amounted to 7.7 per cent, according to the fund's "IMF Survey."

It appears twice a month. The 1992 increase was better than the four per cent of 1991, though not as high as in the years 1986-90.

The countries of the former Soviet Union and some of its allies did better than the world trend.

"The exports of this group to the rest of the world increased in 1992 by 7.7 per cent, reversing the previous year's 2.5 per cent decline," the fund's analysts said. "Imports continued to decline slightly."

Taken together, the 15 republics that used to make up the Soviet Union had a small export surplus of \$850 million. Their total international dealings were much smaller than those of Western countries.

Developing countries increased their trade — especially their imports — considerably more

than the industrial countries did, continuing a trend. In the past, these countries have usually sold more than they bought, but in 1991 they went into deficit as a group. Last year that deficit more than tripled, to \$106.7 billion.

In the western hemisphere, the rise in the deficit was even faster, from \$5.3 billion to \$27.5 billion, as countries like Argentina gave a warmer welcome to imports.

The IMF said Third World deficits were partly due to recession among the industrial countries, which bought fewer Third World products. Some Asian "tigers," such as South Korea, found their big export gains slowing. At the same time, the Third World has been increasing its appetite for goods from the industrial countries.

"In 1992, for the first time in recent years, the trade balance of the Middle East was not in surplus, recording a deficit of \$5.2 billion," the IMF Survey noted.

Demand for imports increasing as Middle Eastern countries emerged from the Gulf war crisis, and there was a slight decline in their income from oil sales.

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Japan jobs data mirror recession

TOKYO (Agencies) — Japan's gloomy unemployment data released Friday underlined a tough reality for hundreds of thousands of job-seekers trapped in a two-year recession.

Although July's jobless rate was 2.5 per cent, the lowest among economic powers and unchanged for three months, job offers continue to decline and show no signs of a rebound.

"We have the impression that the issue is a mismatch of jobs and job-seekers rather than a sheer imbalance of supply and demand (of labour)," said Yuki Masuda, an editor of weekly job information magazine, Being, published by recruit Co.

Meanwhile, consumer price inflation in the Tokyo area accelerated to two per cent in August from a year earlier, rising to the two per cent level for the first time since September last year. In July prices rose a revised 1.6 per cent.

Prices of fresh vegetables leaped 40.3 per cent from a year earlier.

One seasonal cause of concern is damage by a string of typhoons to the nation's farmland and the arrival of typhoon Vernon Friday paralysed air, land and sea traffic.

But core inflation — the consumer price index minus fresh food prices — actually fell to a 1.1 per cent growth year-on-year in August from 1.4 per cent in July.

In a separate report, Japanese employers' National Personnel Authority, has recommended that Japanese civil servants receive wage rises of just 1.92 per cent this year, their lowest hike since getting 1.47 per cent in 1987.

The civil servants will also see their first half bonus fall for the first time in 15 years, said the agency, whose proposals are usually adopted by the government. The bonus is equivalent to about 5.3 months of the annual salary.

The bleak wage outlook for officials is due to the slowing of the Japanese economy.

One consolation for public servants is that the private sector is also suffering, seeing pay rises of only four per cent this year — the weakest increase since the 1987 recession which was inspired by a soaring yen.

But a labour shortage exists in some sectors, particularly in small

Demand for workers is strong from restaurants, construction and pharmaceutical firms, and discount shops, which have traditional resistance to a slump.

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Break loose from the mark, say Belgian economists

BRUSSELS (AFP) — A group of 14 Belgian economists have urged their government to suspend the link between the Belgian franc and the German mark, in order to pull out of economic recession.

The economists, all at the Flemish Catholic University of Louvain (CUL), said in an open statement to the government that low-inflation Belgium did not share Germany's preoccupation with rising prices.

"Unconditional alignment with German monetary policy presents much bigger dangers of deflationary pressures, economic slowdown and higher unemployment," the statement said, adding that the time had come to cut interest rates.

But the CUL economists maintained that the decision to link the franc to the mark, taken in May 1991, was no longer justified because the European Monetary System (EMS) of linked EC currencies was no longer anchored to the mark.

"By tracking the mark, the Belgian franc is behaving like an

artificially stimulated currency. This no longer corresponds to reality. We plead for a strong franc but an autonomous one," they said.

The economists urged the Belgian government, which holds the current presidency of the EC, to launch a joint initiative with France to lower interest rates.

Germany's EC partners have been complaining that they have been forced to maintain high-growth-dampening interest rates to match those in Germany in order to prevent politically-damaging currency devaluations.

But pressure to cut interest rates has grown this month since exchange rate bands within the EMS were relaxed on Aug. 1 because of currency turbulence, giving European currencies more room to depreciate against the mark.

China's inflation soars despite economic cooling measures

PEKING (AFP) — The cost of living in China's coastal cities is still soaring despite measures to cool the overheated economy, as an official said Friday that urban inflation hit 23.3 per cent in July.

The average for China's 35 major cities was up from 21.6 per cent in June, a State Statistical Bureau spokesman said, adding national inflation stood at about 14 per cent in July.

Prices rose a massive 35.8 per cent in the southern city of Guangzhou compared with the same month last year, while Peking and Shanghai recorded increases of 24.8 per cent and 23.4 per cent respectively, according to bureau figures.

The figures were the highest since 1989 when urban inflation of 32 per cent sparked widespread public discontent and contributed to pro-democracy demonstrations, which ended with Peking's brutal military crackdown on June 4, 1989.

The central government in early July announced measures — including credit cuts — to cool the economy, which grew 13.9

per cent in the first six months of the year.

But foreign investors in China's booming coastal cities said they were still being hit by people's demands for huge wage rises because the measures had not yet succeeded in easing inflationary pressure.

"Inflation, we notice that very badly. It goes on unabated," said Richard Dobe, general manager of U.S. venture Pfizer-China in the northeastern city of Dalian.

The government last week pledged to curb pay increases by 21.2 per cent in the first six months — twice the targeted amount, in the first half of the year, according to official statistics.

The English-language daily also quoted a central People's Bank of China report as saying soaring imports between January and June brought a decline of \$520 million in China's foreign exchange reserves, which stood at \$18.8 billion at the end of June, it said.

Reserves fell because of a 23.2 per cent rise in imports, especially of raw materials, to meet the demands of rapid economic growth, the central bank said.

Exports grew only 4.4 per cent between January and June.

The China Daily said the fall in reserves would not affect China's ability to repay its foreign debt, totalling \$6.3 billion.

Heineken seeking to convince drinkers its beer is safe

AMSTERDAM (R) — Dutch brewer Heineken faces the daunting task of tracing 3.5 million bottles of beer and convincing consumers its product is still safe after finding glass splinters in some bottles.

The brewer said Thursday it would have to withdraw 17 million of its characteristic green export bottles after glass splinters were found in some during a routine quality control check.

Heineken said the splinters, of various sizes, were caused by flaws in the glass used to make the export bottles and said Friday it intended to seek damage from the firm that made the glass.

Shares in the company, the world's second-largest brewer after U.S. firm Anheuser-Busch, opened 1.9 per cent or 3.4 guilders lower at 181.50 guilders but regained ground to stand down 2.10 guilders at midday in Amsterdam.

Heineken beer bottles are being withdrawn from Hong Kong, Britain, Sweden, Hungary, Israel, Finland and Austria. Heineken export beer is brewed and bottled in the Netherlands and sold in more than 150 countries worldwide.

Eighty per cent of the bottles affected have been traced but Heineken spokeswoman Anneke Louwers said 3.5 million remain somewhere on the way from the brewer to the consumer. Only one per cent of the recalled bottles could contain splinters, most of which are invisible to the naked eye, Heineken said.

Small glass chips from a rim

drastic than a similar case in 1990 when French mineral water bottler Perrier had to withdraw 160 million bottles from the U.S. market after finding benzene in some products. It lost 40 per cent of its total sales between 1989 and 1991.

The splinters are unlikely to cause any injury, said a spokesman for the Academisch Medisch Centrum Hospital in Amsterdam, but larger ones could perforate the intestine.

"The splinters are difficult to detect in the bottles... but we don't want to take any risks at all of injury," Mr. Louwers said. "All that matters is getting the bottles back."

Most investment analysts agreed the scare would blow over quickly. "Sentiment (on Heineken) will be negative in the next couple of weeks but in two months everybody will forget about it and pick up the shares in line with the market," a dealer said.

The company has not said how much the withdrawal will cost, or whether its insurance will cover it completely but analysts expect second-half earnings to be affected.

"I do think it will have an effect on earnings but at this stage I can't say how much. It is still unclear whether the company has instance for these things," said Hans Smits, analyst at CLN Ovens.

He said he thought Heineken's earnings per share could be hit by 20 to 30 cents in 1993. Heineken's net earnings per share were 11.53 guilders in 1992 with total net profit at 463 million guilders (\$246 million).

However, analysts said the effect on Heineken would be less

hand to mouth," the secretary-general said in a speech before the General Assembly's 5th committee on financial matters. "There is nothing new about that. But to... y the situation is unprece- i and intolerable."

Unless substantial payments are made within 30 days, he said, the United Nations will be unable to undertake any new financial commitments and existing operations will be in jeopardy.

Dr. Boutros-Ghali said the situation has gone "from bad to worse" because virtually all 188 U.N. members are in arrears in payments for the regular budget and peacekeeping operations.

The organisation has monthly expenditures of \$310 million, and reserved are totally depleted.

The organisation lives from

"As of today," he said, "cash in hand will cover requirements only through the first week of September, without any further payments to troop contributors."

The secretary-general said the secretariat already has instituted strict economies, and he announced "severe" but unspecified reductions in official travel and the use of consultants.

He also ordered sharp reductions in meeting hours and conference services, including simultaneous translation, verbatim and summary records, and television and audio broadcast.

For example, he said, weekday meetings of the Security Council will not have services after 6 p.m. and no meetings of the council will be held on weekends, except in emergencies.

It was not known why so many vehicles were ordered, but the office said that U.N. personnel may have overestimated the extent of territory they would be

required to monitor.

Melissa Wells, undersecretary general for administration and management, told a news conference that U.N. officials immediately asked the manufacturer to change the order when they realised their mistake, but were held to the original contract.

Dr. Boutros-Ghali said an investigation found no improprieties and that the supplier of the minibuses "stubbornly refused to cooperate."

The United States pays about one-quarter of the annual budget of more than \$1 billion and pays about 30 per cent of all peacekeeping costs. As of July 15, the U.S. government owed \$517 million to the regular budget and \$308 million to peacekeeping, according to U.N. figures.

were used in U.N. work in other countries or put in storage. Dr. Boutros-Ghali's report said.

The United States and some other countries have threatened to withhold their dues unless the United Nations cracks down on waste, fraud and mismanagement.

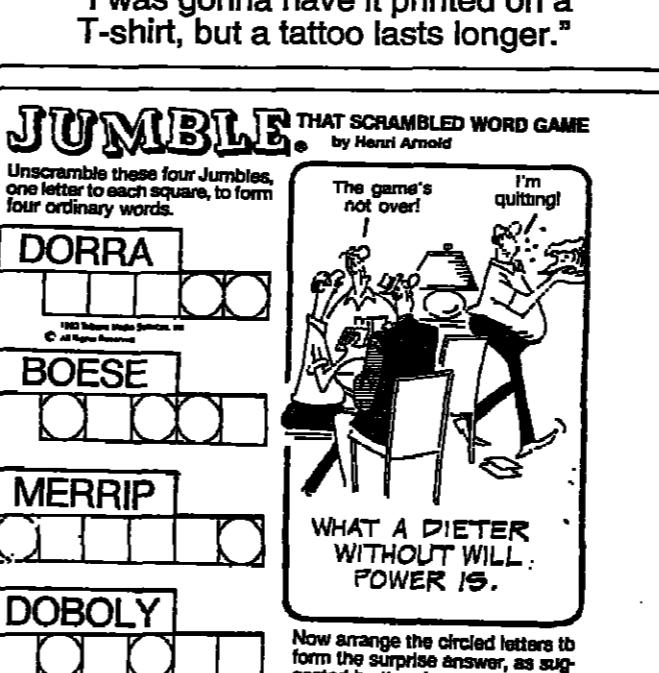
Dr. Boutros-Ghali Tuesday announced the appointment of an Egyptian accountant and former U.N. auditor to investigate.

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Ghali says U.N. cash will run out by Sept. 7, outlines economics



"I was gonna have it printed on a T-shirt, but a tattoo lasts longer."



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A [circled letters]

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: CABLE AWARD SAFARI PENCIL

Answer: What the royal parent was tempted to call his newborn heir — PRINCE OF "WAILS"

Horoscope not received

THE Daily Crossword by William Canine

Economy

JORDAN TIMES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1993

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Curren
Date: 26.8.1993

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.6930	0.6950
Sterling Pound	1.6270	1.6301
Deutsche Mark	0.4168	0.4179
Swiss Franc	0.4667	0.4690
French Franc	0.1158	0.1168
Japanese Yen	0.6584	0.6617
Dutch Guilder	0.3557	0.3575
Swedish Krona	0.0850	0.0864
Italian Lira	0.0434	0.0436
Belgian Franc	0.0194	0.0195

Per 100

Other Currencies

Date: 26.8.1993

Curren

Bahraini Dinar

Lebanese Lira

Saudi Riyal

Kuwaiti Dinar

Qatari Riyal

Egyptian Pound

Omani Riyal

UAE Dirham

Greek Drachma

Cypriot Pound

Per 100

JORDAN FINANCIAL MARKET
BOSTING BANK CENTER - AMMAN - JORDAN
TELEPHONE: 661170 / 662170

ORGANIZED MARKET TRADING ACTIVITY FOR THE PERIOD (21/08/1993 - 25/08/1993)

WEEKLY REPORT

COMPANY'S NAME

TRADING VOLUME JD PREV. OPENING CLOSING PRICE PRICE

ARAB BANK 415,415 147,520 144,200 172,000

CITADEL ARABIA BANK 242,116 5,496 5,400 4,900

BANK OF JORDAN 150 37,525 37,500 37,500

MIDDLE EAST INVESTMENT BANK 40,225 4,750 4,700 4,350

THE NORDIC DEVELOPMENT BANK 29,741 2,022 2,000 2,024

JORDAN BANKS 197,404 4,400 4,300 4,050

ARAB JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK 148,083 8,150 8,050 8,050

JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK 144,169 2,700 2,700 2,500

JORDAN BANK FOR SAVING & INVESTMENT 144,169 4,916 4,800 4,810

JORDAN INVESTMENT & FINANCE BANK 144,321 6,306 6,300 6,250

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Sports

Glory dispensed, athletes compete for big money

BERLIN (AP) — In Stuttgart last week, they ran, jumped and hurled for the glory. This week in Berlin, it's for cash.

In eight of the 19 events at Stuttgart's International Stadium FEST (ISTAF) meet, all three medalists from the World Championships will be competing. In all, 27 world champions are entered.

More than \$300,000 in appearance money helped secure the stars, deputy meet director Peter Stastny said Thursday, including women's heptathlon champ Jackie Joyner-Kersee and sprint queen Merlene Ottey after 11-hour negotiations.

Meet organizers are getting less uncomfortable about the subject.

"Track and field is more and more professionalizing itself," Stastny said. Now, appearance money is only where the incentives begin.

The 200-metre dash winner, in Stuttgart, is one of eight athletes still in the running for all or some of 20 one-kilogramme (2.2-pound) gold bars. The bars, worth about \$250,000, are the prize for winning the same event in the golden four series of meets — Oslo, Zurich, Berlin and Brussels Sept. 3.

Ottee can still share in the jackpot having won the 100 metres at both Oslo and Zurich.

"I think if there's a lot on the

line — like gold bars or gold medals — people tend to run faster," he said.

Other athletes with a shot at the gold bars are Mike Powell in the long jump, fellow American Michael Johnson in the 400 metres, Germany's Werner Guenther in the shot put and Heike Drechsler in the women's long jump.

Also with a chance are Maria Mutola of Mozambique in the women's 800-metre run and Trine Hatresdal of Norway in the women's javelin.

Burrell is nursing a slight cold and is a bit worried about Berlin's cooler climate.

But he won't have to worry about teammate Carl Lewis, who says he has not fully recovered from a February auto accident and flew home after a disappointing fourth-place finish in 100 at Stuttgart.

Another American who won't be running is Gail Devers, who raced to two gold medals in Stuttgart — in the 100 dash and 100 hurdles.

"She's taking it easy," Stastny said. "There were negotiations over appearance money but in the end it was not a matter of money." Meet director Rudi Thiel said Thursday that Devers had decided to end her outdoor season.

World Cup qualifiers

Bolivians have chance to silence detractors

Argentina, Paraguay clash Sunday

RECIFE, Brazil (R) — Bolivia, the sensation of the South American World Cup qualifiers, have a golden chance to silence their detractors for good Sunday.

The formerly unheralded side, who play Brazil away, lead South America Group B with a perfect record of five wins in five games over Brazil and Uruguay.

Yet critics are still asking: Are they really any good?

Detractors say Bolivia owe their performance purely to the advantage of playing at altitude in La Paz.

The team, which has struck fear into the likes of Brazil and Uruguay in their own stadium 3,700 metres above sea level, will be transformed into a meek, harmless outfit when they come down to play at sea level, they say.

Four of Bolivia's games have been as impressive as their statistical record and they have scored some breathtaking goals in their games which have included wins over Brazil and Uruguay.

The quality of their soccer has been as impressive as their statistical record and they have scored some breathtaking goals in their games which have included wins over Brazil and Uruguay.

That means he will not be able to continue his feud with Argentine captain and central defender Oscar Ruggeri.

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Township kids mingle with NBA giants

SOWETO (AP) — Some court tops and sneakers, while others scrambled across the basketball court in long pants and street shoes.

They dribbled the ball off their feet, off their heads, off any part of the body that got in the way as they desperately raced back and forth.

In the middle, three giants towered over the controlled mayhem, barking instructions and leaping to help out a particularly needy player.

For the 200 or so teenagers, most of them from this sprawling black township, it was a learning session — big time — from past and present National Basketball Association players under a programme designed to teach the game of life.

Bob McAdoo and Alex English, two of the league's all-time greats, along with Zairean-born Alenzo Miltimore of the Denver Nuggets, stressed ball-handling, hard work and dedication in the one-day seminar at a Soweto Gymnasium.

The message appeared to get through.

"I'm learning that to be a champion, it takes hard work," said Khotso Nketele, 17, who plays in a township basketball programme. "It's very important to me. It takes me off the streets."

That's music to the ears of NBA commissioner David Stern, who watched from the sideline on his first-ever visit to Africa.

"We're really here just to encourage the growth of the sport and the messages that come with it," Stern said of the NBA-financed tour.

It is part of a programme called Teamwork-South Africa developed at Northeastern University in the United States with the help of the NBA and South Africa's National Olympics Committee.

The goal is to use sports to improve racial understanding and give kids an alternative to street life.

Their problems increased this week when goalkeeper and penalty-taker Jose Luis Chilavert, furious at jeers from the Paraguayan crowd against Colombia, announced his intention of abandoning the national team.

Brazil will be without captain Rai, who, in any case, has been badly off form. Palhinha will replace Rai, who has complained of pains in his leg, if the Paris St. German player does not recover.

Bolivia are at full strength with midfielder Julio Cesar Baldíevos returning after a one-match suspension.

Teams (probable):

Argentina — Sergio Goycochea, Fabian Basualdo, Jorge Borelli, Oscar Ruggeri, Fernando Caceres, Gustavo Zapata, Diego Simeone, Fernando Redondo, Nestor Gorosito, Ramon Medina Bello, Gabriel Batistuta.

Paraguay — Celso Guerrero, Andres Duarte, Catalino Rivarola, Celso Ayala, Silvio Suarez, Estanislao Struwry, Carlos Gamarras, Roberto Acuna, Gabriel Gonzalez, Alfredo Mendoza, Luiz Alberto Mozzoni.

Bolivia — Carlos Trucco, Miguel Rimba, Marco Sandy, Gustavo Quinteros, Luis Cristaldo, Milton

Lucky draw for Courier at U.S. Open

NEW YORK (Agencies) — The luck of the draw was with world number one Jim Courier Thursday.

The draw for the U.S. Open tennis championships was held Thursday and the ceremony left the top seed in the easier half of the men's competition with a smooth road to the quarter-finals, save for a potentially dangerous third-round bump.

Courier, who reached the final of all three Grand Slams this year, winning the Australian Open, drew 116th-ranked Spanishman Fabrice Santoro, but found himself in the half of the draw stacked with Agassi, the always dangerous Michael Chang, defending champion Stefan Edberg and former Wimbledon winner Michael Stich of Germany.

The American, who regained the top ranking this week after winning the U.S. hardcourts in Indianapolis, will face a qualifier in the second round before possibly being tested by 28th-ranked compatriot Malvai Washington in the third.

Courier is slotted to face 15th-seeded Frenchman Cedric Pioline in the round of 16, unless former champion Mats Wilander, a wildcard entry attempting a comeback, manages to get that far.

His likely quarter-final opponent will be either 10th-seeded Dutchman Richard Krajicek or eighth seed Andrei Medvedev of

Ukraine.

In sharp contrast, second-seeded Wimbledon champion Pete Sampras will almost surely have 16th-seed Andre Agassi awaiting him in the round of 16.

None of the other top contenders will come face to face so early.

Sampras, last year's runner-up, opens against 56th-ranked Frenchman Fabrice Santoro, but found himself in the half of the draw stacked with Agassi, the always dangerous Michael Chang, defending champion Stefan Edberg and former Wimbledon winner Michael Stich of Germany.

The third-seeded Edberg begins his campaign for a third consecutive U.S. Open crown against 96th-ranked Olivier Delaître of France and faces a potential quarter-final match with sixth seed Stich.

Fourth seed Boris Becker, the 1989 winner, has a fourth round date with struggling three-time champion Ivan Lendl.

Huge-serving Croatian Goran Ivanisevic, the 11th seed, appears to be the biggest obstacle in the way of a semifinal showdown between Becker and Courier.

Fifth-seeded French Open champion Sergi Bruguera is of

fourth seed Capriati, looking for her first Grand Slam title at 17.

Sanchez, in the same half of the draw as Capriati and Navratilova, is slated to meet sixth-seeded American Mary Joe Fernandez in the quarters.

Wimbledon runner-up Jana Novotna and fourth-seeded Spanish Conchita Martinez are potential quarter-final opponents in Graf's half of the draw.

Lendl, Taxizat advance

In Schenectady, New York,

top seeds Ivan Lendl and Nathalie Tauzat advanced to the quarter-finals of the \$350,000

OTB International Open tennis tournament with second-round victories Thursday.

Lendl beat Joren Renzenbrink of Germany 6-3, 6-3 while the Frenchwoman defeated Shi-Ting Wang of Taiwan 1-6, 6-4, 6-2.

In Friday's quarter-finals, Lendl will face Tomas Enqvist of Sweden, who beat Germany's Bernd Karbacher in a two hour, 58 minute battle in boiling heat and humidity.

Sixth seed Carlos Costa of Spain beat Dutchman Paul Haarsma 6-2, 7-5 in another match of the day.

The weather had no effect on me," said Rosset, who was playing Boetsch for the first time on the tour. "I don't tire in heat. The warmer it is, the better it is for me. I find I play slower and concentrate more in hot weather."

In a night match, No. 4 seed Michael Stich played Cedric Pioline.

Ivanisevic, the No. 7 seed,

whipped 13 aces past Steeb. He broke the German in the fourth and eighth games of the first set and rushed ahead 5-0 in the second before winning in 59 minutes.

"I'm playing much better than a month ago because I'm serving much better, especially when I need to," Ivanisevic said.

JORDAN TIMES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1993 9

Ewe Steeb 6-2, 6-1 and reach the quarterfinals of the \$300,000 Hamlet Cup.

With a court-side thermometer said to register a reading of 129 degrees (53.9 C), Ivanisevic played his "best tennis in a month" in advancing to the quarters with Marc Rosset of Switzerland and Luis Matar of Brazil.

Rosset, last year's Olympic gold medalist, had 10 aces in beating Arnaud Boetsch of France 4-6, 6-2, 6-2. Matar downed Andrei Chesnokov of Russia 6-4, 6-4.

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GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANNIA HIRSCH
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CAUGHT IN THE END

North-South vulnerable. West deals.

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♦ Q 6 4
♦ A J
♦ 8 5 2

WEST **EAST**
♦ Q 9 8 7 5
♦ K Q 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A Q 10 6 ♦ J 9 4

SOUTH
♦ E 8 6 4 2
♦ A 3 2
♦ 9
♦ K 7 3

The bidding:
West North East South
10 Dbl 2 0 4 ♠
Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♦

Napoli will share the problem of Inter and Cagliari, having to do without its Uruguayan forward Daniel Fonseca. Rundgull will join with his new teammates, teaming in front with Robert Mancini, Attilio Lombardo, David Platt and Vladimir Jugovic.

★ Napoli Vs. Sampdoria

Dutch forward Marciano Vink and Czech striker Tomas Skuhrovany are questionable for Genoa with injuries. Roma begins the season without Alenzo Miltimore in his place. Similarly, Cagliari will be without Luis Herrera, on assignment with the Uruguayan national team, and suspended Brazilian forward Luis Oliveira. Panamanian forward Dely Valdes will have to compensate for Oliveira's loss.

★ Inter Vs. Reggiana

Dutchmen Dennis Bergkamp and Wim Jonk make their debut in the Italian league with Inter. The Milan club is without Ruben Sosa, with Herrera with the Uruguayan national team, and suspended Italian international Nicola Berti. Reggiana, one of the four teams which moved up from the second division this year, starts its new Swedish forward Johnny Ekstrom.

★ Juventus Vs. Cremonese

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Juventus is countering on strikers

China threatens to quit missile pact

PEKING (Agencies) — China threw into doubt Friday U.S.-led efforts to control sales of long-range missiles, threatening to withdraw its support for such restrictions in response to newly imposed U.S. trade sanctions.

Vice Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu called in U.S. Ambassador to China Stapleton Roy to convey Peking's decision concerning the missile technology control regime (MTCR) and to lodge a strong protest, over Washington's decision to impose sanctions, the official Xinhua news agency said.

"The Chinese government has been left with no alternatives but to reconsider its commitment to the MTCR," Mr. Liu said. "The U.S. government shall be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising there from."

Washington announced the sanctions Wednesday, accusing China of violating the MTCR by selling technology for its M-11 missiles to Pakistan. Both Peking and Islamabad have repeatedly rejected the allegation.

In a scathing attack, Mr. Liu warned the U.S. move "puts Sino-U.S. relations in serious jeopardy."

"This naked hegemonic act has brutally violated the basic norms governing international relations," he said. "This is most unreasonable and totally unacceptable to the Chinese side."

China first agreed to abide by the MTCR guidelines and parameters in February 1992, but only after Washington agreed to remove sanctions nearly identical to the ones it imposed Wednesday.

If Peking went ahead with the threat to withdraw support for the MTCR, it would be a major blow for international effort to limit missile proliferation, Western diplomats said. U.S. President Bill Clinton has made an end to sales of long-range missiles one of his administration's top priorities.

But the diplomats expressed some scepticism over Peking's threat, pointing out that it would not only be damaging to its own security interests, but also risk additional retaliation from Washington at a time when China's preferential trade status is at

risk of being revoked.

"The Chinese often have a bark much bigger than their bite," one said.

The renewed sanctions barred Chinese institutions, notably the Defence Ministry and Space Research Programme, from buying satellites and satellite technology, including avionics, flight control systems and some computer and software equipment.

But the two-year ban would only affect new sales, not anything for which export licenses have been granted. It will affect an estimated \$400 million to \$500 million in U.S. exports annually.

Ironically, a major victim of the ban is Los Angeles-based Hughes Aircraft Co., which has discussed selling 10 satellites to China and was supposed to put two into orbit in the next two years.

A loophole for an all-out escalation of tension existed, observers said, noting that like predecessor George Bush, Mr. Clinton could sign a special waiver that would allow the sales and launches to go ahead.

The M-11 missiles have a range of 480 kilometres and can be equipped with nuclear warheads.

The MTCR bars sales of missiles with a range of more than 300 kilometres or a payload of more than 500 kilograms.

The Chinese vice minister reiterated Peking's claim that it had abided by the MTCR guidelines, arguing that the "large body of evidence" gathered by U.S. intelligence was inaccurate.

"The Chinese government has all along adopted a positive and serious approach towards preventing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems," Mr. Liu said.

Peking had "done nothing in contradiction" with the MTCR, he added.

On the other hand, he accused the United States of having "poured large amounts of advanced weapons into the region sensitive to China, threatening its security."

The U.S. intelligence community concluded that MTCR guidelines had been violated by China, but only after months of debate.



PALESTINIAN PROTEST: Palestinian women and children Friday protest outside the Bristol Hotel in Beirut where Arab ministers were meeting to discuss coordination in the Middle East peace process (see page 1). The protesters were demanding the reinstatement of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) welfare payments to Palestinian refugee families in Lebanon (AFP photo)

Sheikh, others enter not guilty pleas in bombing and blast plot

Combined agency dispatches

NEW YORK — Egyptian Muslim cleric pleaded innocent Thursday to charges he led a gang that bombed the World Trade Centre and plotted to assassinate President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and carry out other violence.

Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman's followers abroad threatened retaliation against Americans should he be harmed.

Fourteen co-defendants entered the same plea during a hearing at federal court in Manhattan on Thursday, six months after the Feb. 26 World Trade Centre bombing.

Streets outside were lined with police and a police helicopter buzzed over the courthouse, in an indication of the fear that other members of the cell remain free.

"Whether or not we've identified the major players, obviously there's a concern that there may be others out there that we don't know about," said Matthew Fishman, chief assistant U.S. attorney.

The sheikh was charged Wednesday with orchestrating a network that bombed the World Trade Centre, killed militant Rabbi Meir Kahane and plotted other bombings, kidnappings and assassinations, including that of Mr. Mubarak.

The suspects walked into the courtroom handcuffed and in single file. Sheikh Abdul Rahman, wearing sunglasses and allowed to dress in a red-and-white hat and long blue robe instead of prison garb, was the last to enter.

None spoke during the hearing; some greeted family members in the court by saying "peace be with you" in Arabic.

U.S. District Court Judge Michael B. Mukasey said there may have to be at least two separate trials because there are

more than 10 defendants and likely to be more than four months of testimony.

Defence lawyer Ron Kuby told the judge the evidence will prove "this conspiracy was a government conspiracy," a setup by a government informant who even taped his conversations with investigators.

The indictment returned Wednesday charged the suspects with plotting a "war of urban terrorism" against the United States.

It also charged Al Sayid Nosair with the murder of Rabbi Kahane, although Nosair was acquitted of state charges in the Nov. 5, 1990 slaying.

And it detailed plans to attack U.S. military installations, murder federal agents and seize hostages as bargaining chips to gain the release of jailed conspirators.

U.S. missions abroad were told to review their security measures following the indictment.

But defence lawyers say that the only dangerous acts by the group came from the government's own informant.

The man, Emad Salem, is expected to be a key witness for the government.

But he will face tough cross-examination from defence lawyers, who will likely point to his shadowy past and claims that he has ties to Egyptian intelligence, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Soviet KGB.

At the time the plot was disclosed, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) made much of the fact that some of the defendants were mixing a bomb to blow up the United Nations.

But the government's own charges admit that Mr. Salem was the one responsible for preparing the explosives.

In addition, prosecutors will be hard-pressed to explain why Mr. Salem started giving them in-

formation in late 1991 yet they failed to stop the trade centre bombing last February in which six people died and over 1,000 were injured.

Michael Warren, attorney for Mr. Nosair, said Mr. Salem was "despicable" and said he was not a credible witness.

The government has disclosed that in addition to taping his conversations with the defendants, Mr. Salem recorded his talks with FBI agents.

Former government officials say those tapes could prove to be an embarrassment and support defence allegations that Mr. Salem was trying to entrap the accused and was actually the instigator in the plots.

"That evidence when shown and when displayed is going to show that this is a government conspiracy from beginning to end," Attorney Kuby said after the court hearing.

"It was the government that sent in its informer, to go out and to create this mythical Islamic conspiracy that we see here today," he said.

The indictment charges the group with planning to blow up the two tunnels and one bridge that span the Hudson River and bomb unidentified military installations.

But the defence lawyers contend the plans were just "loose talk" and that there is no evidence that they took concrete steps to carry out such plots.

The charges against Sheikh Abdul Rahman and Mr. Nosair had been expected for months amid reports that U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno was reluctant to name the two, fearing the allegations could not be proved.

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Israel Radio said on Sunday that Palestinians who were either born outside the territories or were abroad when Israel invaded in 1967 but arrived between 1990 and 1992 on the temporary visitor permits could stay with their husbands, wives or parents.

It has turned a blind eye to those unable to return, but is warning other Palestinians not to exceed their legal stay.

The figure excludes wives and children registered on each residence — taking the total to over 90,000 individuals.

Jordan has so far unsuccessfully campaigned for their return as a goodwill gesture to support the peace process.

Most of the affected Palestinians were stranded in Jordan or have gone to other Arab states and the West.

Amman allows residents of the territories, most of whom have family in Jordan, to stay for up to a year and will usually renew permits if their Israeli travel documents are valid.

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